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DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY ISSUES JOINT DECLARATION

PA082150 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2020 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Joint declaration signed by the foreign ministers of the Central American Democratic Community, CDC, in San Salvador on 7 July 1982; read by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena at a press conference at the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] Joint declaration of the meeting of CDC foreign ministers:

The foreign ministers of the charter members of the CDC met in San Salvador, having cordially invited the Guatemalan foreign minister to participate in the examination of the topics on the other three foreign ministers' agenda, an invitation that was accepted by that official, who joined in this effort and who expressed his government's interest in joining the CDC, with the conviction that it accepts the political, economic and social principles upon which the CDC is based.

Similarly, the Guatemalan foreign minister said that his government is firmly determined to guide Guatemala in line with the political principles of the free determination of peoples, the institutionalization of representative democracy, full respect for human rights and the convocation of elections to allow the Guatemalan people to freely elect their legitimate authorities in a secure, institutional manner. It pledged to create the necessary conditions for this purpose.

Based on the foregoing, the foreign ministers issued the following joint declaration:

1. In view of the important political changes that have taken place in the region since January of this year, the CEC foreign ministers proceeded to study and review the organization's charter, in order to restructure and adapt it to those changes.
2. Considering the fact that the countries of the Central American and Caribbean basin area form part of the geographical context of concern to CDC members, they agreed on the need to adopt measures for the expansion and strengthening of that area by means of the participation of other states ruled by governments that identify with their peoples' democratic aspirations.
3. For these purposes, they agreed that the respective ministries' advisers will meet in Tegucigalpa, Republic of Honduras on 21 July to complete the formulation and drafting of the development plan and the institutional and legal framework of the CDC, as agreed upon in this meeting.
4. In addition, the foreign ministers agreed to meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, to approve the documentation drafted at the Tegucigalpa meeting, to implement the working plan approved at that meeting and to assess the possibility of accepting new members into the community.

Therefore, and in view of the foregoing considerations, they resolve:

To express their adherence to the principles of representative, pluralist and participatory democracy, which constitute the pillars of a free, just and united society.

To reiterate their concern with and their efforts to strengthen the conditions necessary for the full enforcement of human rights.

To reaffirm their conviction that peace in Central America and in the entire region depends primarily upon the political will of the region's governments, expressed through respect for existing principles of international law, especially the principles of non-intervention in other states' internal affairs, and respect for the peoples' right to self-determination.

To express their concern over the increase in terrorism and subversion in the region, which has negative repercussions on international peace and security.

They extend full support to the Honduran Government's proposed initiatives for peace in Central America, which seek, among other things, a general disarmament in the region, promotion of a permanent multilateral dialogue and the establishment of mechanisms for international control and supervision, by which to reduce tensions, avoid conflicts and promote stable, peaceful coexistence.

Similarly, they extend their support to the Costa Rican Government's proposal that a group of good offices be formed to contribute to the realization of the plans for regional peace that have been formulated.

To condemn terrorism and all forms of violence, in view of the fact that these obstacles prevent the achievement of the common well-being of our peoples, and to promote the eradication of their causes.

To express their concern to the Government of Nicaragua over its disproportionate arms buildup, as well as over other attitudes and acts by that government that certainly threaten regional peace and our countries' stability.

To urge the Nicaraguan Government to guide itself by democratic principles, to respect the principle of nonintervention in other countries' internal affairs and to join in the effort initiated by the CDC to build a democratic, representative, free, just, pluralist and participatory society in which peace, law, democracy, freedom and social justice prevail.

To issue an urgent appeal to all of the world's countries, particularly the industrialized countries, and to international organizations, asking them to take note of the dramatic situation that exists in the Central American region as a result of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons there and to provide the humanitarian aid necessary to resolve and meet their needs.

The foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras wish, finally, to express their profound appreciation of the hospitality received from the Government of El Salvador, as well as their satisfaction with the fraternal and very cordial climate in which the current meeting took place.

In witness whereof, we sign the present joint declaration in the city of San Salvador, Republic of El Salvador, on 7 July 1982.

THREE COMMANDERS AGREE TO RECONSTITUTE JUNTA

PY082208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (NA) -- Military sources have indicated that the three commanders in chief have already reached an agreement to reconstitute the military junta as the supreme political organization of the state.

The sources added that soon, probably this very evening, the three commanders will issue a communique announcing this decision.

The sources did not dismiss the possibility that the communique may also contain the bases of the agreement reached.

Bignone Optimistic

PY081258 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone said tonight that "the march toward the institutionalization of the country should be agreed upon by all sectors" and he reiterated his optimism over the reunification of the military junta.

Bignone, who made remarks when entering the Libertador building for the armed forces' fellowship dinner, said: "I am optimistic over the possibilities for a recomposition of the military junta."

Asked about the significance he attached to the dinner, Bignone answered that "it reveals the agreement and the cohesion of the armed forces."

Finally, when asked about the subjects discussed at the military committee meeting today, he just said "I cannot talk about that because of the importance of the issues which were analyzed."

NICOLAIDES EXPLAINS RECOMPOSITION OF ARMY

PY081726 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1325 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Paso de los Libres (Corrientes), 8 Jul (TELAM) -- Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides said today that the army has been affected by the military defeat in the Malvinas but that it has returned with valuable experience and willing to change whatever may be necessary to meet the challenge posed by an era marked by the continuing evolution of technology and tactics.

He made this statement while addressing the commanders and officers of the local military garrison, most of these commanders and officers actively participated in the defense of our Malvinas Islands.

Nicolaides also revealed that the army had to yield to a stronger enemy who surprised us with its disproportionate reaction and with its sophisticated equipment, but who was not able -- and who will not be able -- to weaken either our will to struggle or our determination to return the Malvinas Islands to Argentina's national patrimony.

He also said that as a consequence of that action Britain still holds a significant number of officers and men prisoner including this garrison's personnel and unit chiefs. He remarked: We are concerned over their situation and we are making all necessary efforts -- and we will continue making them -- within international law and without surrendering our dignity as a nation so that they may return to our fatherland and meet their loved ones as soon as possible.

Nicolaides also said: I am aware of the thoughts, the capacity and the frustrations of army men; I appreciate their spiritual strength and I know perfectly well what the obstacles to be faced are and how to overcome them.

He then remarked that in the task of performing as the efficient armed branch of the fatherland -- a task history has imposed on us -- we will make our best efforts to evaluate what has happened, judging conduct, learning from the experience and promoting an effective renewal which will cover all aspects involved in the very life of the army.

He announced the creation of a commission made up of one major general and five brigadier generals. The commission will be in charge of fathering the necessary information from those who were on the Malvinas in order to "evaluate the adopted attitudes and conduct."

He added that on the basis of the experience gained and being aware of the thought, the capacities and aspirations of the army, I am willing to lead the force through the complex task of reforging our spirit and strengthening our will, in order to overcome our temporary difficulties and then emerge with a new spiritual strength and with a new structural and operational concept.

He then said that for this purpose and as a starting point for comprehensive action three work teams have been organized. They will act simultaneously with the previous one. [as received]

The first team will study the experience and lessons of the South Atlantic battle. The second team will be in charge of changing -- in light of the newly drawn conclusions -- the leadership doctrine of the army, changing current strategic, operational and logistical plans as may be necessary in order to make them suitable for the new demands posed by war.

Concerning the third team, Nicolaides said that it will be in charge of updating and improving the army so that a modern force with considerable operational capacity may be available in the medium and long term.

He also said that the General Staff is focusing on the army from a different viewpoint, on the basis of the above-mentioned principles. A series of activities has been scheduled for this year with the purpose of developing and improving the professional skills of the cadres of army units.

Concerning the military junta, he said that it maintains its full powers -- within the power scheme established on 24 March 1976 -- in the following areas: the exercise of the armed forces' chief command; the declaration of war; the signature of treaties of peace, alliance, borders and neutrality; everything related to national defense, internal security and joint military strategy; the drafting of laws ruling junta procedures or falling under the jurisdiction or responsibility of each of the forces; and the approval of the designation of Supreme Court members and of the national attorney general.

Concerning this point, he added that all of this obviously means a significant change in the system previously in force, but in no way does it mean a crack in the cohesion and unity of the armed forces which are the essential elements that we will preserve as irreplaceable pillars in the life of our nation.

Finally, concerning the internal political panorama, he contended that we have the additional task of adjusting our international position since we should relocate ourselves in the world, updating our relations with nations and groups of nations, adopting a position which could allow us to defend our national interests without disregarding the traditional philosophies and policies which are the essential foundation for Argentines.

LAMI DOZO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON FALKLANDS

PY090254 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM) -- In a press conference today the air force commander said that the public is tired of and confused by false rumors and ill-intentioned opinions.

But he emphasized that "the air force as an institution thinks, as it always has, that its spokesman should be the commander in chief. So I will now talk about the performance of the Argentine Air Force in the South Atlantic."

He noted that the intention of his exposition to the press was to rectify all that has been stated in superficial analysis which did not represent the truth and which caused confusion and, what is worse, general dismay.

He said the air force had done nothing but to act in a manner consistent with its responsibility, its training and its available resources.

The commander also made an analysis of climatic conditions in the South Atlantic, saying that there were 17 days of low ceiling, 8 days of marginal ceiling, 63 days of good weather and that daylight hours are shorter this time of year. He said that the operations in the Malvinas were controlled by a joint command composed of an army commander and an air force commander, Brigadier General Castellanos.

In the islands the air force set up two bases, in Puerto Argentino and Darwin, both equipped for attack and defense. These bases were in operation throughout the conflict until the positions fell to the enemy. Pucara planes and helicopters given support by navy planes operated out of those bases. He noted that anti-aircraft defense units actively participated throughout the conflict, and it has been confirmed that those units downed 14 Harrier planes and 12 helicopters, and probably another seven planes and nine helicopters.

Lami Dozo said that operations out of the Puerto Argentino air base never stopped despite attacks by Vulcan and Harrier planes, and by naval and field artillery. He stated that the performance of the Pucarás was fundamental to aerial operations, and referred to these planes as Argentine purebred colts.

Then Lami Dozo spoke about what he called the most important effort of the air force: its mainland-based operations. He said that only 80 planes engaged in operations, not all the force's aircraft since they are not all suited for the type of operations that were launched.

Explaining the operation of the air force, the commander said that, after joint planning with the navy, it turned out that the action of the Argentine sea fleet, especially its surface ships, was hindered by the presence of nuclear-powered submarines. The action of navy planes and submarines was not affected.

Lami Dozo noted the importance of in-flight refueling, which was carried out whenever necessary. As a result of air force attacks alone, six British ships with an aggregate of 21,920 tons were sunk, 10 ships with an aggregate of 32,780 tons were certainly damaged, and seven more probably damaged.

In operations over Port San Carlos, the Argentine Air Force lost 11 aircraft, representing 11 percent of its fleet.

Lami Dozo also made a detailed outline of the attacks carried out by the air force on the Malvinas, using diagrams. He said that from 11 to 13 June, 55 combat missions were ordered and that 42 were carried out. On 13 June, he said, 30 missions were carried out, including two C-130 flights, and on the night of 13 June, the last combat plane was downed in this conflict, that is, a Canberra.

Lami Dozo outlined the damage suffered by our planes, and he referred to the aid rendered by the transport planes, which was in accordance with the order of priorities established by the military governor of the Malvinas Islands. This, Lami Dozo noted, was determined according with their needs.

In summarizing his conclusion, Lami Dozo said that 505 combat missions had been scheduled but that only 445 were carried out, which works out to 88.12 percent.

Lami Dozo stated that 312 combat missions reached their target, which works out to 68 percent. The difference lies in problems posed by having to refuel in flight, bad weather en route, problems with the planes themselves, etc.

On 2 April, Lami Dozo said, our force had 82 combat planes. The planes which were downed were one C-130, one Lear jet and 32 Pucarás, which were on the islands and were being constantly replaced. Thus we had 41 percent of our combat planes downed in the south. This gives an idea, he noted, of the magnitude of the effort made.

Lami Dozo also said that more than 90 percent of the personnel killed or declared missing were military servicemen, out of which 72 percent were officers and 28 percent were non-commissioned officers. Casualties among conscripts amounted to less than 10 percent.

The air force, Lami Dozo said, has always acted in accordance with its principles. We maintain that our airspace is an indivisible and intergrated whole, and we are firmly resolved to make the air force more modern and efficient. This will not be easy to achieve, Lami Dozo noted, because we acknowledge the problems the country is undergoing regarding its economic and financial resources.

"We have been called," Lami Dozo stated, "suicidal, senseless and I do not know what other words. In our profession we began to fly as cadets, and as a part of our training we are taught to face risks both in times of peace and of war, because we also have casualties in times of peace.

"If we include death among the risks," Lami Dozo added, "we have the satisfaction of having carried out our duty well, and this is the most important thing for a military serviceman." In concluding, Lami Dozo expressed his gratitude to all those persons who have cooperated with the actions carried out by the air force, and he agreed to talk with the journalists.

Answers Questions

PY090339 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0059 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM) -- At the end of his statement, Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo answered questions asked by reporters present at his press conference. Answering a question, the air force commander admitted that the handling of information during the Malvinas conflict "has not been totally correct because the psychological impact affected the people, giving the impression that the Argentine Air Force would give them final victory."

He categorically denied rumors mentioned in a question that the air force was informed only 4 days before 2 April of the operation that was to be carried out.

Regarding air force prisoners held by the British forces, Lami Dozo said that they total between 85 and 87 persons.

Asked about the possibilities of recomposing the military junta, the air force commander stated: "We, the respective commanders, have talked about that. We will make all possible efforts to weed out all apparent differences of opinion and to find ways to reorganize the military junta as the supreme organization of the state. I am not saying that it will be easy or difficult, but we have to be visionary because we are living in a moment in which that objective like any other demands a politically united, economically developed, and above all, a socially reconciled Argentina. If we achieve this objective in the shortest possible time, I believe we will be able to begin this final stage of the process in an orderly manner up to 1984. I am convinced that we are going to get there."

Regarding rumors that the air force will eliminate compulsory military service, he stated that it has been confirmed that as far as the defense and security of air bases is concerned, it is more convenient to have specialized trained personnel than inducted soldiers, who can fulfill some auxiliary tasks. This is what we are studying, but there has been no final decision yet in this regard.

In another portion of the press conference Lami Dozo stated that for a country to be great must have the support of a productive apparatus which will give it the necessary independence to make decisions. For this reason, there are some enterprises that manufacture air navigation material that are working on some air force projects. The participation of private enterprise will be supported at all times, he stated.

In answer to a question, Lami Dozo reiterated that air force casualties in the south totaled 36 officers, 14 noncommissioned officers and five soldiers.

He also announced that after the confrontations, two committees were organized within the air force seeking two fundamental objectives: to improve procedures, to find out which elements are needed to increase the capacity of the air force weapons systems, and/or what other weapons systems the air force must have to face any kind of enemy.

He also said that the military base in Rio Gallegos will be changed into the 10th Air Brigade as of 1 January 1983.

AIR FORCE FLIES BRITISH PRISONER TO URUGUAY

PY082030 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Jul (AFP) -- The last British prisoner captured by Argentina during the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, pilot Jeffrey Glover, arrived in Uruguay late this morning.

The British prisoner arrived aboard an Argentine Air Force plane which landed at air base No 1, next to Carrasco Airport, where the entry of the media and the public is completely prohibited.

Nevertheless, it was learned that Glover was met by high-ranking officials of the British Embassy, especially by the British consul and the army and air force attaches.

Conversations with the prisoner, to be handed over to Red Cross representatives and later on to the British authorities in Montevideo, started immediately after his arrival.

British sources stated that for the time being they did not know the time of Jeffrey Glover's departure for Great Britain.

Glover, a 28-year-old pilot of a Sea-Harrier, was downed and wounded during combat for the possession of Port Stanley (former Puerto Argentino) and Fox Bay on 21 May.

DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY080107 Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (AFP) -- Argentina will launch a joint diplomatic offensive in Latin America and in the nonaligned countries in an effort to gain support during the next UN General Assembly, when it will again bring up the Malvinas cause.

The restoration of sovereignty over the Malvinas -- which has been assigned absolute priority in President Reynaldo Bignone's foreign policy -- has turned into a more urgent task for the Argentine military after the battle which forced Argentine troops out of the South Atlantic archipelago.

Argentina's high commands have said in Buenos Aires that the struggle for definitive recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas is now strictly confined to diplomatic contacts and negotiations.

For Buenos Aires diplomacy, the most difficult aspect involved in the negotiations will be the definition of relations with the United States.

Military sources have said here that Washington's support for Great Britain during the Malvinas war has opened a wound in the Argentine Armed Forces which has not yet healed.

Those sources have even stated that the high commands may request the withdrawal of the U.S. military mission from its headquarters at the army command building in Buenos Aires.

But the Argentine military seems to expect that the deterioration in relations with the United States will concentrate more on the White House than on the Pentagon.

In his last speech, Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides, a staunch anti-communist, took the trouble to mention that Argentina belongs to the Western world.

Sources close to Nicolaides have said that the position the Pentagon, or a sector of it, toward the Malvinas conflict has been different from that of the Reagan administration.

Diplomatic sources have revealed that the visit to be paid in the next few days by Gen Vernon Walters, Reagan's special envoy, will give some indication of the possibilities to break the ice.

The purpose of the visit by the U.S. official, who has excellent ties with his Argentine peers, will be to prevent the widening of the gap between the two countries.

The Latin American offensive will start today with the trips of Argentine Ambassadors Raul Quijano and Armando Listre, who will travel on special missions to Caracas and Mexico respectively.

Diplomatic circles believe that 1 month before the UN assembly Panamanian President Aristides Royo and his foreign minister, Jorge Illueca -- strong defenders of Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas -- are likely to come to Buenos Aires.

At the same time, the negotiations aimed at securing President Bignone's presence at the nonaligned meeting to be held in Baghdad are at an advanced stage.

Bignone himself has said that it was his purpose to go wherever it may be necessary if that will help the struggle for the recovery of the Malvinas.

According to observers, these diplomatic negotiations should have been carried out before the military occupation of the islands.

Observers remark that such negotiations were not carried out because of the Argentine military command's conviction that they would not need such support in view of the supposed approval of the military operation by the United States.

SAINT JEAN INSTALLED AS IV CORPS COMMANDER

PY090032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2210 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Santa Rosa, La Pampa, 8 Jul (TELAM) -- On being installed as commander of IV Corps, based in this city, Maj Gen Oscar Alfredo Saint Jean asserted that the army is a vital institution for the nation and at the same time it is a guarantee for the nation's historical continuity. Education is fundamental within this context and it will be the center of action, especially among the ranks.

The high-ranking military commander was installed in his post by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Cristino Nicolalde.

PDP LEADER MEETS INTERIOR MINISTER, INTERVIEWED

PY081512 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Interview with Rafael Martinez Raymonda, president of the Progressive Democratic Party, PDP, at Government House on 7 July -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Martinez Raymonda, you are about to meet with the interior minister. Could you tell us the issues you intend to discuss?

[Answer] Well, you know that the main issue at this moment is the political party statute. We are concerned about this issue because it is related to the major objective sought at this stage, that is, the country's institutionalization.

[Question] The possibility of naming a vice president continues to be considered and you seem to be one of the candidates.

[Answer] Well, I can answer the first part of your question. I think it would be a good idea if the armed forces find this mechanism to be instrumental in achieving the unity the country needs. As all political sectors have said, it will be extremely difficult to carry on and to consolidate a constitutionalization stage without a united armed forces. As for the second part of your question, I have read about it in the newspapers just like you.

[Question] This will be my last question: A few years ago, politicians unsuccessfully attempted to solve the country's problems. Is there any difference now considering that those same politicians are still active?

[Answer] Well, let us make a distinction. There can be no doubt that today's politicians are the same ones who were active yesterday because if political activity is banned, as was our case, when the ban is lifted you will have the same politicians, just a few years older. Therefore, the lack of political activity has prevented the necessary renovation of political leaders. Furthermore, politicians, namely civilians, have not had sufficient time to establish an effective government during the past 50 years. This is why since 1976 we have devoted our efforts to supporting the main goal of the process, that is, to end once and for all the cyclical forcible transfer of power among civilians and military and to consolidate once and for all a democracy similar to that enjoyed by other peoples who are neither worse nor better than us.

INFORMATION MINISTER MARANON ON LAYOFFS

PY081528 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] In a cabinet meeting, the government has decided to follow up closely all problems affecting the different national enterprises, which as a consequence of the economic measures adopted on 5 February and on 22 March 1982 are running the risk of closing their doors, thus creating serious social problems.

This statement was released to the different communications media by Minister of Information Mario Maranon Zarate. The minister also stated that administering the problem of laid off workers will be given priority treatment by the Labor and Labor Development Ministry.

[Begin Maranon Zarate recording] The president and the cabinet ministers have put special emphasis on this so that these cases be treated in a priority and preferential manner to prevent problems and more worker layoffs. The [burden of the] economic crisis which is causing this situation must be shared by all and the appropriate measures will be adopted to prevent [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Maranon Zarate also stated that the cabinet ministers authorized the Bolivian Central Bank to issue special bonds and savings certificates subject to several conditions.

[Begin Maranon Zarate recording] These bonds will be issued both in national currency and in dollars. [end recording]

In answer to questions put to him by reporters, the information minister stated that the preparation and implementation of a national plan to supply imported staples has been authorized, based on contracts to exchange the surplus of nontraditional national export goods, especially the total quota of the 1982 sugar harvest.

This plan will be prepared and implemented by the Ministries of Planning and Coordination; Industry, Commerce and Tourism and of Finance.

DECREE ON REHIRING DISMISSED WORKERS APPROVED

PY080020 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The cabinet this morning approved a government decree ordering the reemployment of all persons dismissed from their work for political or labor union causes since July 1980. The news of the decree was given by the labor minister to leaders of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] at Government House.

COB leaders (Jose Maria Palacios) and (Edgardo Vasquez) said in a talk with Minister Guido Suarez Castellon, who attended the cabinet meeting, that in this way the movements of pressure have been overcome, those which appeared to seek for the approval of such a measure. (Palacios) added that contacts will be undertaken with the Labor Ministry in the next few days in order to draw up regulations for applying the decree effectively.

TIN EXPORT FIGURES-- The national mining chamber has published a report on Bolivian exports of tin concentrates and white tin the past few years. It gives the following figures for tin concentrates: 20,487 metric tons in 1976, 18,413 tons in 1980 and 5,524 metric tons in 1981. The export figures for white tin are as follows: 9,867 metric tons in 1976, 12,679 tons in 1977, 17,562 tons in 1978, 16,041 tons in 1979, 15,041 tons in 1980 and 15,215 metric tons in 1981. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82 PY]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CONGO

PY081538 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Today at 1100 President Joan Figueiredo received Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, at his office in Planalto Palace where they met for a few minutes.

Later, at the cabinet meeting hall, Figueiredo signed cooperation agreements between the two countries and a joint communique.

According to the joint communique the two presidents examined the current international situation, mainly that in Africa and Latin America. They voiced their deep concern over the increasing international strain and their desire that the conflicts currently underway may be solved through peaceful means.

After thoroughly examining the relationship between the two countries, the presidents of Brazil and the Congo decided to establish, as soon as possible, a long-term cooperation program which will allow the Congo to benefit from the Brazilian experience in exploiting the forest areas in the Brazilian Amazon region. As the first phase this experience will be put to use in the construction of the Epena-Impfondo-Dongou highway which will be undertaken by a Brazilian enterprise.

The two presidents then agreed to recommend that their respective governments examine the possibilities of developing bilateral relations in the agricultural, mines, forestry, public works, transport, energy, professional training and education sectors.

The two presidents signed a 1-year trade agreement which may be renewed for an equal length of time. The agreement provides for the exemption from payment of customs fees on samples of goods requested prior to the placement of orders, on articles and samples for fairs and exhibits and on material for testing or experiments.

They also signed an agreement for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Brazil and the Congo for the exchange of information on teaching methodology and the exchange of teachers, [word indistinct] and specialists on study missions.

During today's meeting the Congolese president invited President Joao Figueiredo to visit his country. The invitation was accepted and the date will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

MEETINGS HELD IN BRASILIA WITH ANGOLAN DELEGATION

PY080322 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Brazilian Foreign Relations Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today opened the first meeting of the Angolan-Brazilian joint commission in Brasilia.

The ceremony was attended by Angolan Energy and Petroleum Minister Pedro van Dunem, who heads the Angolan delegation visiting Brazil.

In his opening speech, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro pointed out that the meeting was a result of the cooperation agreements signed during his visit to Luanda in 1980.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- The 2,100 oil rigs which Petrobras has on the continent and offshore are producing a total of 259,000 barrels of oil per day. The estimated average production for this year is 252,000 barrels per day. During the first 6 months of the year the accumulated production amounted to 46,000,637 barrels, while the production for the same period last year amounted to 38,751,000 barrels. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 82 PY]

PINOCHET DENIES DISAGREEMENT WITHIN JUNTA

PY082219 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] Chilean President Augusto Pinochet said today that rumors circulating about alleged disagreements within the government junta are false. He noted that there have been thousands of rumors but that he pays no attention to them.

During a chat with journalists at Government House, the president noted that Chile's economic achievements are the result of a coherent policy which together with the efforts of all Chileans and the enforcement of specific and proper measures have enabled Chile to achieve a level of development (?that has been) internationally recognized.

Further on Disagreements

PY082317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Santiago, 8 Jul (AFP) -- Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet today denied any internal disagreements in his administration as a result of the measures officially implemented to counter the economic difficulties the country is experiencing.

However, Pinochet stated that thousands of rumors have been persistently disseminated the past few days, but he noted that no attention should be paid to them.

Rumors of disagreements between Pinochet and the government junta, which exercises the legislative function and which is made up of the armed forces commanders in chief, grew stronger Wednesday after a round of meetings held by Pinochet, and at the end of which no official communique was released.

It was surmised from these meetings, which were attended by members of the junta, the national defense minister, and by other high-ranking officers, that a sector of the government might be in disagreement with the measures which were implemented to overcome the economic recession. These measures include an 18 percent devaluation of Chilean currency and an announcement regarding the sale of state-owned enterprises.

"I do not pay any attention to rumors. You and public opinion must not do so either," Pinochet insisted when conversing with journalists during an official ceremony.

The economic measures, which also include taxes on the highest incomes and a harsh cut in fiscal expenditures, pursue the object of reactivating private industry and of reducing unemployment, which affects one-fifth of the population.

Authorized sources have said that one of the subjects which was analyzed during the meetings yesterday was the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the Beagle Channel, in which Pope John Paul II is acting as mediator.

ROYO SEES CDC AS 'ARROW AIMED AT NICARAGUA'

PA090145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[By Rafael Candanedo]

[Text] Panama City, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- President Aristides Royo said today in Panama City that he is not very enthusiastic about joining the Central American Democratic Community (CDC), which is composed of El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Royo said Panama disagreed with the establishment of the CDC from the outset because it believes that all the area's countries should be included. He added that Panama feels that the CDC is "an arrow aimed at the heart of Nicaragua."

Royo today received some 20 journalists from the Latin American Federation of Newsmen (FELAP) and the Journalists Union of Panama, which will hold their third congress in Panama City 24-27 July.

During the meeting, Royo advocated the establishment of an organization composed only of Latin American nations, but without necessarily abolishing the OAS.

He said he disagrees with the region's personalities who believe that every meeting of the continent's high-ranking officials should include the United States. He added: "This would mean that Reagan would have to go to Latin America every time he meets with his European allies." [as received]

Royo said Latin American unity will only be possible if the differences among countries are not emphasized and if they learn to coexist, regardless of whether their governments are democratic or dictatorial.

As for Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana's planned visit to Panama tomorrow, Royo said this is a part of Magana's tour of the area's countries. He said he will brief Magana on Panama's position on the Salvadoran conflict, the main thrust of which is to promote dialogue, "without prior conditions," between the government and the guerrillas.

Royo pointed out that it is currently believed that the possibility of such a dialogue "is remote" because not even the guerrillas, "who could be at" a military "disadvantage" are willing to negotiate.

ARIAS CALLS FOR ACTION ON INSCRIPTION REQUEST

PA081945 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Jul 82 pp 1A, 10-A

[Letter from Arnulfo Arias Madrid, president of the Authentic Panamenista Party, to the electoral tribunal, dated 7 July; read at a meeting between members of the electoral tribunal and representatives of opposition parties in Panama City on 7 July -- uppercase as published]

[Excerpts] Magistrate, the president of the electoral tribunal, Messrs Magistrates Murgas and Morgan Morales, on behalf and in representation of the National Directorate, the Political Committee and the provincial leaders and, above all, in response to the clamor of the great sidelined majorities of the AUTHENTIC PANAMENISTA PARTY, we come with all respect and consideration to express at this formal meeting that we have requested an indisputable and unbearable fact: There has been an unjustified delay in the extension of the authorization that you should grant to allow the legions of fellow party members of DR ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID, the people's top leader, to legalize by means of a large-scale registration in all the country's districts the petition for the inscription of the Authentic Panamenista Party submitted collectively by over 10,000 citizens in full exercise of their civil rights.

Never in our nation's history has there been a case like ours, in which we have been faced with the need to reiterate to you several times [a call for] an immediate response to an inalienable and unpostponeable right.

The electoral official's ruling on our party's name and symbol itself specifies that under the present law we have not only the right but also a duty to demand a positive reply without distortions or dilatory maneuvers within a short period of time, after having waited prudently for over 3 months.

All Authentic Panamenists are fully convinced of the justice of our cause. That is why we identify with all those who want the true well-being of Panama, even if they have fought against us in the past. We are well aware that we will be with them in the common effort to save ourselves from total disintegration and national chaos.

Since the last electoral bulletin was issued on 24 May, the country has been waiting for a voice, an order and a sign to rescue the sacred symbols of nationality. Do not let yourselves bear the stigma of having failed before history, of having yielded to the pressure of force and coercion. Let the doubts of the days of anguish, of yearning and feverish waiting that have been forced upon us end once and for all.

Before the altar of the fatherland, in this bitter hour for the future of the republic, in view of the decomposition of all spheres of our society, you can demonstrate the sincere intentions of good magistrates who know how to respond the clamor of all Panamanians who desire the regeneration of the nation.

National Directorate of the Authentic Panamenista Party

[Signed] Dr Arnulfo Arias M., president

EL SALVADORPRESIDENT MAGANA ADDRESSES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA030005 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Speech delivered by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana before the Constituent Assembly in San Salvador on 1 July 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] Mr Acting President of the Constituent Assembly, Messrs Members of the Board of Directors of the Constituent Assembly, Messrs Deputies, Messrs President and Magistrates of the Supreme Court, Mr Vice President of the Republic, Messrs Cabinet Members, ladies and gentlemen:

The provision of the executive branch's internal regulation that establishes the president's obligation to appear before the legislative assembly to report on the executive branch's activities and the country's overall situation gives me the opportunity to come before you, the august representatives of the Salvadoran people, to ratify my democratic commitment and my government's firm intentions of maintaining and strengthening national unity, so that we may effectively face the adverse conditions under which we have begun our administration.

The deputies, true representatives of a courageous people who chose the path of democracy on a historic 28 March, are very well aware of the magnitude of the obstacles that, both inside and outside the country, are obstructing and delaying the initiation of the country's recovery.

Under the present circumstances, barely 2 months after we started this administration, it is impossible to present a report of significant progress in the government's work. I previously mentioned this here on 2 May, when I was sworn in.

We must be aware that the period of a provisional government is merely an instant in the life of the republic. Few things can be accomplished in this short time, but great things must be started. We must not be naive and expect the great problems that overwhelm us to be solved immediately. We must not expect our chaotic economic situation to turn instantly into a frank recovery. We must not let impatience lead us to frustration.

As you all know, immediately after my inauguration I devoted my efforts to forming the government cabinet. This was done in accordance with the concept I told you about on 2 May; to establish a new comprehensive political plan by integrating a government of national unity.

The cabinet of this government is composed of worthy individuals, suggested by the major political parties. Despite doubts and skepticism, the government of national unity has been consolidating its actions and has been working in a coherent fashion and with a high patriotic spirit.

From the outset of my administration, I have insisted on the need for a national unity government as the most suitable choice for this transition period, which represents one of the most difficult periods in our history. For this reason, I have tried to promote awareness, both with words and deeds, of the activities of the executive branch. In my speech on 4 June I said this: To understand the meaning of the government of national unity, we must realize that we are seeing the birth of a new republic, with a true democracy. The political forces that had support in the elections are participating in the government and this serves to satisfy the aspirations of the Salvadorans, who have proclaimed the need for a representative, participative and pluralistic government.

However, we must admit that if the national unity government is to function as a team, there must be unity in the state -- unified procedures and common objectives. This means we must have a government plan that should reflect the people's will, as expressed on 2 May. To do this, it is necessary to establish our government's fundamental objectives, for we must not run the risk of being dysfunctional and of turning the slightest discrepancy into a crisis.

We have tried to identify those objectives based on the proposals agreed upon by the parties during the electoral campaign. Thus, on 4 June we announced the essential goals that constitute the foundation of the government plan that should be implemented in search of the following objectives; pacification, democratization, confidence and security, economic recovery, economic and social reforms and human rights. The strengthening of our country's international prestige and the introduction of improvements in public administration are complementary actions that are necessary for the achievement of these objectives.

The 60 days in which I have been in office have allowed me only to lay the groundwork for the initiation of our government plan. Nevertheless, and despite the fact that, in fulfillment of the constitutional mandate, we will present detailed reports on our administration through the ministers, I wish on this occasion to refer briefly to the most outstanding government activities aimed at achieving the essential objectives I cited.

Our economic recovery, in terms of both agricultural activities and industrial reactivation, merited special attention, in fulfillment of the promises made in my inaugural address. We have tried to begin a constructive and highly cooperative relationship with the representatives of all agricultural sectors, particularly with the cotton, coffee and cattle-raising sectors. We have listened to their proposals and we have expressed our sincere desire to help resolve the problems these important productive sectors are facing. Various government agencies are currently studying their proposals, to find the most adequate solutions, given the current situation, for the benefit of our society. We have done the same with the industrial, commerce and service sectors, maintaining a constant relationship with representatives of their associations.

Thus, in this brief time, we think that we have contributed to the objective of restoring the feeling of confidence and security that is so essential to the development of activities necessary to economic reactivation.

Those who disseminate misinformation about the real situation in El Salvador took advantage of the modifications of Decree 207 that I proposed to the honorable legislative assembly, the sole objective of which was to create a climate of confidence, by which to reactivate the productive sectors. This explains how, using sensationalism and powerful news media, they renewed their campaign, this time directed against a genuinely democratic government that is representative of the people's vote. That is why I feel it is important that I now reiterate the concepts expressed in my 4 June speech. At the time, I said this: I must state, once and for all, that neither the draft of the executive branch decree nor legislative Decree No 6, which was approved by the assembly, affect the rights established in Decree No 207 for rural workers; therefore, they do not interfere with the agrarian reform process.

Thus, in the development of its activities, the executive branch is effectively enforcing the mandate of the legislature, which clearly showed its intentions by ratifying the reform laws.

The permission that you gave me to visit several sister countries led me to visit three Central American countries in June, in fulfillment of my responsibilities. I am deeply satisfied to be able to report to you that in Tegucigalpa, San Jose and Guatemala City I found understanding of our problems and a high spirit of solidarity with our government. That attitude demonstrated by the highest authorities of three friendly governments leads me to believe that the creation of the Central American Democratic Community and the reorganization of the Central American Common Market have the best prospects of benefiting all Central Americans.

While briefly reporting the new administration's main policies and activities to you, I must refer to the recent intensification of destructive actions by the subversives, whose sole objective is to impede and damage the development of the productive activities in which all Salvadorans are involved, full of hope after 28 March.

On 7 May, when I addressed the Salvadoran soldiers, I reiterated (?my desire for) peace by saying: The sector that has taken up arms must understand that its struggle has brought only blood and suffering to the Salvadoran family and that the people have rejected it with their vote. The great majority of our people want an end to the destructive violence, which has sacrificed so many lives so uselessly. Once again I wish to appeal to the subversives, asking them to set aside their attitude, and I want to remind them that when I expressed thanks to the armed forces on Armed Forces Day for the courage and patriotism demonstrated by their members in defending the nation's sovereignty, I also said that there is no room in my government for resentment, revenge, hatred or sectarian positions, but neither will there be tolerance for the forces of destruction and the enemies of the republic.

In fulfilling their duty, the armed forces are exercising the right of legitimate defense of the people who voted for peace on 28 March. In protecting us from foreign intervention, I am obliged to express my government's recognition of the armed forces.

I want to thank the members of this assembly for their high spirit of understanding of the proposals submitted by the executive branch through bills given you by the ministers, who represent various parties.

In regard to the extension of the decree on the law for economic stabilization, it was approved in a council of ministers. All of the secretaries of state concurred in this decision, thus using the executive branch's initiative to submit bills through all of its ministries. These bills were approved by this assembly with the attendance of almost all of its members. This is a fact that well exemplifies the common goals and efforts characterizing our government of national unity.

Messrs deputies: The Salvadoran people, who, with their 28 March vote, placed their trust in you -- who, in turn, elected me provisional president -- are expecting us, the leaders, to stop this process of destruction to which we are subjected and to direct the government's efforts toward improving this desperate situation. To do this, we not only need the harmonious consensus of the three government branches, but the patriotic contribution of all of the country's sectors. We will not be able to begin the country's restoration without their patriotic effort, sacrifice and understanding.

I am sure that the government of national unity that I am honored to lead is developing its activities with the harmony required by the fatherland and has the understanding and support of all Salvadorans who love freedom and democracy and who are fully aware of the state's responsibility in these historic times. For this reason, I want to close this report by repeating the words with which I concluded my inaugural speech: A new stage has begun in our country. We are writing its pages. The success of this new government of national unity depends on our effort, understanding and our spirit of sacrifice. There is no room for resentment, reprisals, hatred or alien positions. We will be able to overcome the worst crisis in our history with a true spirit of brotherhood and solidarity among Salvadorans. May God shed his light on the Salvadorans' minds and guide their feelings, so that our fatherland and our noble people may be given the future of peace, progress and social justice that they so deserve. Thank you. [Applause]

FMLN NOTES 100 HONDURAN CASUALTIES, ISSUES WARNING

PA082108 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The invading Honduran Army is paying dearly for its warlike venture against our heroic people. The Yankee imperialist puppets' interference in our internal affairs already has cost them some 100 casualties.

A ranking Salvadoran official, who asked not to be identified, told an international press agency that our revolutionary forces have already killed 30 and wounded 70 of the Honduran aggressors in Morazan Department over the last week.

We have warned the Honduran Army's soldiers and officers that we will deal implacably with those who dare to violate our sovereignty, and we urge them to prevent the deaths of hundreds of Hondurans.

FMLN, FDR ESTABLISH PERMANENT CARIBBEAN MISSION

PA082224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador [FDR] have established a permanent mission for the Caribbean, charged with expanding the solidarity of the area's progressive forces with the struggle for liberation being waged by the Salvadoran people.

Ramon Cardona, who heads the mission, announced in St George's, capital of Grenada, that it has not yet been decided in what Caribbean country the seat of the mission will be located.

Ramon Cardona also said the mission will seek to establish contacts with governments, progressive forces, churches and labor unions, to promote solidarity with the struggling Salvadoran people.

Cardona said he is pleased with the results of his visit to Barbados and Grenada. He said his Caribbean tour will include Guyana, Suriname, St Vincent, Dominica, St Lucia and Antigua.

GUATEMALAFOREIGN MINISTER OPPOSES BELIZE TALKS WITH UK

PA081250 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The foreign minister has stated that Guatemala will not permit Belize to participate in the new talks that will be held with Great Britain to solve the conflict over that territory.

Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo said Guatemala has not recognized Belize as an independent state. Castillo said the talks with Great Britain could begin in 2 months, and they would be held based on a new understanding that is being studied.

He added that Belize citizens wanting to attend these talks could sit on the other side of the table as observers, but we would cooperate with them only after the controversy is over. They would then receive support to become part of the Central American community.

On 21 December 1981, Great Britain unilaterally gave Belize its independence. Meanwhile, Guatemala continues to claim that territory, an area of 23,000 sq km, larger than the Malvinas. Guatemala has been claiming this territory for more than 100 years.

ARMY REPORTS 78 'SUBVERSIVES' KILLED IN CLASH

PA090226 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The army has reported that at approximately 1345 on Tuesday, members of the Guatemalan Army discovered a subversive training camp in the Santa Maria Dolores jurisdiction of El Quiche. In a clash between the soldiers and the subversives, 78 subversive instructors and trainees were reported killed. A large number of weapons of various calibers, claymore mines, military equipment, olive drab uniforms, food and medical supplies were recovered during this successful operation. No army casualties were reported.

At 1500 on 6 July, a subversive group attacked Finca (Tetal) in the San Pedro (Carcar) jurisdiction of Alta Verapaz. This attack was repelled by the civil self-defense patrol in the area. During this successful action, a rebel identified as (Manuel Chuguco) was killed. A rifle was recovered from the dead man. The subversives fled when they realized the patrol's determined attitude.

At 1600 on 6 July, a subversive group attacked the civil self-defense patrol at the village of (Quetzal), Sampaquisoy jurisdiction, Chimaltenango. A patrol member, (Benvenuto Montealegre), died during this attack. The subversives were repelled and several of them were wounded, as traces of blood were found during the search operation that the army is staging in the area.

At approximately 0100 on 8 July, in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, a clash occurred between a civil self-defense patrol and several subversives. The following civilians were killed: [Pablo Tecu Alvarado], (Eustaquio Lacu), (Vicente Tecu Tecu) and (Venancio Garcia Morales).

HONDURASFOREIGN MINISTER ON OCCUPATION OF EMBASSY IN U.S.

PA082327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2039 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The peaceful occupation of the Honduran Embassy in Washington for a few hours today was attributed by Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica to "the misinformation campaign that the international left is waging against my government."

He added: This is the only way one can explain why a group of U.S. and Colombian citizens could burst into the embassy in such an untimely fashion to demand the evacuation of Honduran troops from El Salvador.

"I reiterate that our soldiers are not interfering in the Salvadoran armed conflict, that my government respects the principle of nonintervention and that it is neutral in neighboring countries' internal affairs," Paz Barnica explained.

The foreign minister said Honduran diplomatic personnel in Washington acted very calmly, there was no violence and a discussion was held with the demonstrators to whom it was explained that the Honduran Government is not interventionist, not militaristic and has just recently taken office as a result of popular elections.

He added: The occupiers of the embassy also were told Honduras has taken positions on the border with El Salvador, exercising its sovereign and independent right to protect its territory from incursions by armed men, whether soldiers or guerrillas.

The foreign minister did not admit that Honduran Embassies have any responsibility for the misinformation campaign, as some communications media have charged. [as received]

However, he said he has issued the embassies instructions to immediately begin to counteract the misinformation and to disseminate abroad the true image of the Honduran Government, "which is constitutional and democratic and opposed to every kind of violent and interventionist action."

PRESIDENT TO GO TO U.S. FOR TALKS, TREATMENT

PA082013 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] President Roberto Suazo will meet with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block to propose an increase in sugar and meat quotas. The meeting will take place after Suazo meets with the President of the United States, it was learned today.

The Honduran Government has asked several U.S. officials to increase the quotas of sugar and meat and to eliminate certain requirements imposed on local exporters.

The Honduran president later will go to Houston for special medical treatment.

NICARAGUA

CDC FOREIGN MINISTER'S MEETING CRITICIZED

Tinoco Comments

PA082249 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has called the recent meeting of Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran and Costa Rican foreign ministers an effort to destroy the area countries' efforts for unity and to thwart the changes taking place in the region:

[Begin recording] I do not think these meetings are compatible with the region's interests, nor are they compatible with the need for peace in the region. On the contrary, they tend to promote the interests and maneuvers of sectors that are foreign to the region and that want to destabilize this area and to create conflict among the Central American peoples. They want to create a situation that will abort the entire process of change taking place in Central America, frustrate the Central American peoples' hopes for change and assist international reactionaries. In principle, we oppose meetings like those of the so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC] because they destroy genuine efforts to achieve unity and joint work among all Central American republics.

[Question] Does this mean the recent meeting in El Salvador was an attempt at a gathering of the famous so-called Democratic Community?

[Answer] The meeting in El Salvador apparently was just that. It was a meeting of the CDC, in which they now include Guatemala. I don't know how they define or understand democracy or what (?concept) of democracy they use to refer to themselves. In any event, we hope the truly Central American positions will be developed with the participation of all Central American countries including Belize, Panama and Nicaragua, so that we can advance in our search for peaceful solutions and toward goals acceptable and advantageous to all our countries. [end recording]

Managua Radio Criticism

PA081734 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The resolutions adopted yesterday in San Salvador by the so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC] make it completely evident that this community is just a new look that U.S. imperialism has created to harass the Sandinist people's revolution.

A joint communique issued by the foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica that was made public last night by international news agencies notes the concern of their governments over what they call the disproportionate arms buildup of the Sandinist government.

Echoing the attacks made by the Reagan administration against our revolutionary process, they urge the National Reconstruction Government to respect democratic principles and not to intervene in the affairs of other countries.

Referring to statements made recently by Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez, who characterized the CDC as part of a plan to encircle our country, the Salvadoran foreign minister said they were empty and unfounded words since, according to him, they only aspire to the establishment of a pluralist, representative and participatory democracy. However, he failed to add: Just like the one we practice in El Salvador. [sentence as heard]

WHELOCK WARNS AGAINST U.S. 'DESTABILIZATION'

PA080430 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock Roman, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, warned producers and businessmen against becoming involved in Reagan's production destabilization plans. Commander Wheelock yesterday held a press conference with national and international press. He added that the Nicaraguan Government will not stand around with its arms crossed while Reagan promotes destabilizing programs against national production. The Midinra [Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform] minister said it is unbelievable that after refusing the Nicaraguan Government loans such as one for \$75 million, among others, now the Reagan administration has approved more than \$5 million to help the most reactionary sectors to destabilize the Sandinist government's production programs.

Regarding the problems with the U.S. Government, Minister Wheelock said these problems are not really economic but relate to the respect of sovereign rights and the development of the revolutionary plans.

Regarding these problems, Commander Wheelock said:

[Begin recording] First of all, we are concerned because the Reagan administration has created a \$5 million fund -- maybe a bit more -- to be used, it seems, to support the private sector, that is, the groups involved in production. This doesn't surprise us; we feel repulsed. We believe it is clearly an act of provocation by the Reagan administration and this will be seriously studied by our government because we cannot accept any assistance other than the assistance given within the framework of our national sovereignty and within the framework of government programs. Reagan's support is intended for a sector that, economically speaking, is already getting enough support from the Nicaraguan Government. The U.S. Government speaks of help for developing cooperatives and help for the cattlemen. We are giving a lot of assistance to the cooperatives and there is also a cattle program that has an investment plan never before seen in this country. Therefore, we see this action as a means for the Reagan administration to introduce its destabilizing policy against Nicaragua, its sovereignty and its national reconstruction.

1. In Nicaragua, we will not accept a single dollar from the Reagan administration while the political problems remain unresolved.
2. In Nicaragua, we are the ones who decide on the development and political aid plans for the national production sector.
3. We want to issue a strong warning -- through the international press -- to those private producers and businessmen who support the destabilizing plans supported by the Reagan administration. We are working on a plan that will be presented to the government junta. This plan includes confiscating the property of those who are involved in the scandalous destabilizing plans promoted by Ambassador Anthony Quainton. The Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan revolution will not stand around with their arms crossed when faced with destabilizing activities that are being backed by the productive sectors that are not willing to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BORGE SEES U.S. ECONOMIC AID AS 'PRETEXT'

PA082349 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution, has said we are experiencing a critical, complex and challenging situation. During a speech yesterday at the first assembly of the food sector workers in Granada, Interior Minister Tomas Borge made a broad and detailed analysis of the current situation.

Borge stressed that we are involved in a struggle to achieve economic independence and that we have the foundation necessary to win that battle. He said the revolution is that foundation. Borge said the workers play an important role in the struggle since they are true guardians of their enterprises, ensuring that there will be no capital depletion and fighting for their goals, but not in a way that will act against the working class' economic future. He also referred to the companeros who were killed in northern Zelaya by counter-revolutionary bands being financed by the CIA. This does not endanger the revolution's power because the working class exists, Borge said. He also referred to the high-ranking Red Cross employees who work closely with former Somozist guardsmen and who have allied themselves with the imperialist plans to destabilize the revolutionary process. In addition, Borge noted the basic problems that prevent the increased development of the nation's productivity and the country's economic problems, including foreign debt, the high cost of imports and the low prices of our exports. He said:

[Begin recording] We are experiencing a critical, complex and challenging phase. Nevertheless, the revolution is beginning to find the answers to all of our problems.

It doesn't matter if they don't send us dollars. It doesn't matter that they send them to the people's enemies. In any event, when those dollars arrive they must pass through the Central Bank. [applause] That is, if we decide that they may arrive. Moreover, we know very well that they are giving these dollars openly in an effort to hide the dollars being passed under the table. The CIA has already confessed, or somebody confessed that the CIA gave \$15 million to destabilize the revolutionary process. They gave that money under the table and now they are giving a mere \$5 million as a smokescreen to hide their covert donations, which are intended for use in discrediting and destabilizing our revolution through their counterrevolutionary instruments.

That is why I said if we decide that they may arrive, because we don't want to let them use the \$5 million as a pretext so that they can covertly give them several million dollars more for counterrevolutionary objectives.

We have already resolved the fundamental problem. All the difficult situations that might arise now or in future are secondary. We had the same difficulties, or even worse, in the past. We had economic difficulties. However, the people did not then hold the power in their hands. So, though we still face economic difficulties, we are in power and we have the power to resolve them. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT CASUALTIES IN ZELAYA CLASHES REPORTED

PA081602 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Capt Roberto Sanchez of the Defense Ministry Public Relations Office last night made public communique No 19, dealing with armed clashes in northern Zelaya, in the Butko Plains, 30 km northwest of Puerto Cabezas. The communique was read during a news conference.

As a result of these clashes, the following members of the Sandinist Peoples Army were killed: (Armando Aguilar Vargas), (Julio Adolfo Parrales Benavides), (Hernan Serrano Guillen), (Juan Pablo Lopez Garcia), (Eugenio Jose Barrera Sanchez), (Pablo de Jesus Vasquez Morales), (Jose Francisco Alvarado Rugama), (Jose Melgardo Gomez Rodriguez), (Luis Alberto Castillo Ruiz), (Jose Ines Lopez Zelaya) and (Mercedes Silva Perez). These companeros were from the rural areas of Managua, Matagalpa, Esteli and Jinotega.

(Jose Antonio Aguilar), father of (Armando Aguilar Vargas), said: I ask God to give me resignation; the struggle must go on. He made this statement while waiting for his son's body, to take it to Tipitapa.

PPSC EXPELS MACIAS, OTHER PARTY MEMBERS

PA080436 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Cesar Delgadillo Machado, acting president of the People's Social Christian Party [PPSC] stressed that Edgar Macias was expelled from the PPSC because of his deviation from the revolution:

[Begin recording] It was a decision of the party's disciplinary court. After pertinent investigations, it decided to expel Macias and other party members mentioned in the same ruling because of indiscipline, abuse of power and deviations from the country's revolutionary policy.

[Question] What were Macias' deviations?

[Answer] In the first place, he lacked party discipline and, secondly, he abused power. According to documents and records we have, Macias was unilaterally using party property in ways that weren't benefitting the party. His deviations were proven when the meeting for national reflection was held and when he made statements that placed the party in a position that did not agree with its guidelines. [end recording]

PPSC leader Guillermo Mejia said Macias, who has filed a suit against SOBERANIA, a magazine directed by Freddy Balzan, received monetary donations from alleged U.S. religious organizations to finance the Genesis II program.

REPORT ON SECCND DAY OF UNEAC CONGRESS

FL090057 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The third congress of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC], which began yesterday at this capital's Palace of Conventions, will end tomorrow. Today's sessions began with the discussion of the main report submitted yesterday. After several debates and modifications, it was unanimously approved in a plenary session attended by nearly 300 delegates.

The participants this morning agreed on a draft resolution in solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle against the Zionist aggressor and in support of Palestinian writer (Salad Salaki), who is being held prisoner in an Israeli concentration camp. Likewise, the work guidelines and objectives for the next 5 years were approved.

During the afternoon session, the plenum divided into two working committees to examine the draft of the bylaws and to discuss proposals and resolutions. At noon and between the two sessions, two works by national poet Nicolas Guillen -- "Sol de Domingo" and "Hojas Vueltas," the latter an autobiographic report -- were made public for the first time.

CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO TO ARRIVE 9 JULY

FL081037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0935 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A delegation led by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Workers Party and the People's Republic of the Congo, will arrive tomorrow in Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The people of Havana are getting ready to give a warm and enthusiastic welcome to the distinguished guests at the Jose Marti International Airport with the usual discipline and organization.

BELIZEPRICE ADVOCATES MULTINATIONAL MILITARY PRESENCE

FL082313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2240 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 8, CANA -- Belize's Prime Minister George Price has suggested that other Commonwealth countries join Britain in establishing a military presence in the Central American state because of Guatemala's threat to invade it.

He told a news conference here that he would like to have a multi-national military presence in his country, "even a moral, symbolic" gesture to deter Guatemala from carrying out the threatened invasion.

Apart from the support in principle that members of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) had always given Belize in the dispute with Guatemala, Mr Price remarked, multi-national support "would be very helpful and could be the sort of thing that could be applied not only to Belize, but to the whole of the Caribbean and Central America."

Guatemala has a long-standing claim to Belize, a former British colony. Guatemala said it was prepared to drop the claim in exchange for a number of concessions but after the two sides had drawn up the framework, or heads of agreement for a settlement, the negotiations became bogged down.

Britain maintains a garrison of 1,500 men on Belize in view of Guatemala's past threats to press its claim by force. Mr Price said the British military presence constituted a factor of stability "and I would like to see more Commonwealth countries, Canada for example, involved."

The Belizean leader had talks on political and economic developments in the Caribbean and Central America with Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers yesterday before heading for Guyana and discussions with President Forbes Burnham.

He told reporters here that in matters relating to the security of the Caribbean Basin support should also be sought from the United States, which was "the biggest political reality in the region."

Mr Price was also in favour of a Caribbean defence force as proposed by some of the eastern Caribbean leaders for protecting their countries. He said it could be a good thing, providing security for the region including Central America.

He said one lesson to be learnt from the Falklands crisis was that it did not pay to invade a country. "The aggressor should not succeed", he said. "We stood behind Britain in the struggle because we believe she had done the right thing in the defence of two sacred, divine principles -- the non-use of force to settle international disputes, and the right of people to self-determination. Latin America should certainly realise that Britain was defending principles which are very important."

On the claim by neighbouring Guatemala to Belizean territory, Mr Price said he thought that issue had been solved with the signing of the heads of agreement between the two countries and Britain in March, 1981.

"But since then there has been a change of government in Guatemala and recently the head of the military government there made a public statement that Guatemala will not accept the independence of Belize," he added.

"This is a matter for great concern to us and we would like, through the international press, to again extend the hand of friendship to the government and people of Guatemala, saying to them that we are Central American brothers and we would like to live in peace with everyone.

"We would request the government and people of Guatemala to recognise, accept and respect the independence of Belize, to accept the decision of the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the Non-aligned Movement, so that at least one of the many problems afflicting the region can be solved." He said Belize adhered to the principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations.

MUSA RETURNS FROM BARBADOS CIC MEETING

FL082027 Bridgetown CANA in English 1955 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Belmorán, Belize, July 8, CANA -- Belize's Ambassador to the Caribbean Community (Caricom) and Minister of Education and Sports Said Musa has returned from Barbados where he held discussions with the prime minister of Dominica, Eugenia Charles, and the deputy prime minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Hudson Tannis, on the future of the Caribbean Investment Corporation (CIC).

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the CIC, a committee consisting of Ms Charles, Mr Tannis and Mr Musa was appointed to make recommendations on the restructuring of the CIC so that it could better serve the Caribbean's less developed countries.

Informed sources said the committee would be recommending that the CIC become associated with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to serve the needs of the private sector in loans and participate in new industrial and tourism enterprises.

The CIC was established in August 1973 as a joint venture among member states of the Caribbean Community to stimulate investment in the private sector of the less developed Caricom countries.

GRENADA

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES SENT TO U.S., VENEZUELA

FL081841 Bridgetown CANA in English 1820 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 8, CANA -- The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada has reiterated its desire to improve relations with the United States, according to the text of an independence anniversary message the PRG dispatched to Washington.

The message read: "On the occasion of the 206th anniversary of the United States revolution and its independence, the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada extends all good wishes to your government and people for success towards social and economic advance and towards a world peace, independence and development. We look forward to natural efforts aimed at improving relations between our two governments and peoples".

Congratulatory messages were also sent to the president of Venezuela on the occasion of that South American state's independence anniversary, and to Saint Lucia for the first anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS DROP IN 1982 EXPORTS

FL082210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2155 GMT 8 Jul 82

[By Alister Hughes]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 8, CANA -- Grenada's domestic exports in the first quarter of 1982 were valued at 12.2 million East Caribbean dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.), down on the 14.5 million dollars earned between January and March 1981, the government's Central Statistical Office (CSO) reported today.

Government officials attributed the 16 percent decline to low export prices and reduced demand for some products.

The CSO said that while non-traditional Grenada exports -- including fresh fruit and clothing -- earned more than they did last year and accounted for 12 percent of total domestic exports, cocoa exports were down 30.6 percent, nutmeg by 38.5 and bananas by 17.8 percent.

Earnings from the export of cocoa dropped from 7.3 million dollars in the first quarter of 1981 to 5.1 million dollars between January and March this year. The value of nutmeg exports fell from 2.2 million dollars to 1.3 million and that of banana exports from 2.2 million dollars to 1.8 million.

The CSO said Grenada spent 35.62 million dollars on imports in the first quarter of this year, compared to 35.05 million in the corresponding period last year. The government's overall revenue was also up, from 12.5 million dollars to 13.4 million.

It also said that this year overseas-based friends and relatives of Grenadians and other parties had sent back home more money than they did last year. The sum jumped from 5.6 million dollars in the first quarter of 1981 to 12.8 million this year.

The number of stay-over visitors was down 17.2 percent from 7,737 in the 1981 first quarter to 6,405.

Comparing March 1982 and March 1981, the CSO said the retail price index had increased by 7.7 percent and the index of retail sales by 22.4 percent.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGOSECURITY MINISTER CHARGES COUP BEING PLANNED

FL081811 Bridgetown CANA in English 1753 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 8, CANA -- The Trinidad and Tobago Government and opposition politicians have clashed over a Cabinet minister's allegations that a coup is being planned by a local political party.

The national security minister, John Donaldson, made the charge when he addressed the first annual conference of the Diego Martin central constituency group of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM). He did not identify the party behind the alleged coup plot.

He quoted an unidentified opposition politician as telling a friend that the party had already picked a group of men to do the job and had deposited money in American banks overseas for them.

Mr Donaldson said the men were reported to have U.S. alien registration cards and were expected to go to the U.S. afterwards.

But Trinidad and Tobago's opposition leader, Basdeo Panday, said the claims were unfounded. "We believe that the minister, by his unfounded remarks, is trying to lay the foundation for a violent assault on the opposition," he said.

The political leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) Karl Hudson-Phillips, also rejected the claims.

Mr Donaldson said the opposition party member had gone into a man's home and announced that he was no longer committed to peaceful change. According to the minister, the politician said: "You all don't have to worry: I have a gang of men who are going to do the job of getting rid of the government. They have green cards -- American alien registration cards -- so they can go to the United States. And when they are finished doing their thing, they only have to take a plane and leave. Money has already been deposited for them in American banks, so when they reach overseas, they know how they will live. My party (and he named the party) is not going to wait for four more years (for general elections)."

On Saturday Mr Donaldson told the PNM supporters: "You as party members and the people of the nation must express yourselves because you will get up one morning and find you have a government under some megalomaniac, and it will not be the same country."

He told the party members that he would not name the politician, because in doing this "you advertise them."

The minister said that political awareness of the PNM meant whether its members were committed to peaceful change or not. "That is our sacred trust", he stated.

He urged members to speak out on what within the Constitution and the law they wanted their constitutional governments to be "because if you do not tell us, we will continue the way we are going and we may not necessarily be on the right track."

He added: "We are not giving up our role of leadership, but we must be sure that those who we say we lead are being led, not in our interest, but in their interest. Your political awareness will keep us on the right track. Not only the government, but also keep the opposition on the right track."

Mr Panday has called on Mr Donaldson to furnish the evidence to support his charge against the opposition.

"We call upon the minister of national security to furnish that evidence or we shall move a motion of no-confidence in him in Parliament", Mr Panday said.

Mr Panday also called on Mr Donaldson to hand over to the police any evidence he may have in his possession concerning his allegation about the alleged plot. "Withholding such evidence is in itself a criminal offence", said Mr Panday.

"If Mr Donaldson has evidence of any criminal activities of anybody in the society, he must refer that evidence to the police. What he is not entitled to do is to get up at a PNM meeting and make irresponsible statements."

Mr Panday continued: "It seems as though he realises that the government is incapable of delivering the basic necessities of the people to the country. It is quite clear now the the government cannot meet the needs of the country, so they are making all sorts of allegations in their attempt to divert attention."

Mr Hudson-Phillips challenged Mr Donaldson to name the "unidentified man."

"He has a responsibility to the people of Trinidad and Tobago to name the person, and not under parliamentary privilege either", said Mr Hudson-Phillips. "Nobody should be surprised at the statements made by Mr Donaldson. He now has the reputation of being a rumour-monger."

ECUADORCOURT STUDIES BRITISH 'ESPIONAGE,' AIRCRAFT BUYS

PA081920 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Quito, 8 Jul (AFP) -- The Ecuadorean Court of Constitutional Guarantees will report to the president on allegations of British military espionage against the Ecuadorean Air Force, so that the president can launch the appropriate investigation.

The court has already reported on alleged irregularities in the acquisition and effectiveness of Ecuadorean Air Force aerial weapons, as a result of which the entire process of buying British-built combat aircraft will be investigated.

The charges originated with Maj Ernesto Sampedro, air force (ret), who said that several Ecuadorean military pilots have been killed while training in British-made planes.

Sampedro, who was an instructor at Taura Air Force Base, filed suit with the Court of Constitutional Guarantees. He claims that he was forced to present his retirement and was subsequently retired from active air force service.

Sampedro regards this as a "reprisal" following false accusations of "lack of judgment, disobeying orders and insubordination."

Sampedro makes serious accusations about faults in the aircraft equipment and questions the quality of the planes.

He also says that a British technician "who should have been neutral" intervened in the investigation of an airplane accident involving an air force second lieutenant. According to the charges, the technician was "a representative of the firm that sold the planes."

BRIEFS

NEW POLICE CHIEF -- Gen Eduardo Enrique Cardenas was sworn in as new commander-in-chief of the national police at a change of command ceremony held at the national police institute on 1 July. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 82 PA]

GUYANABURNHAM, OTHERS MEET WITH BELIZE'S PRICE

FLO82351 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 8, CANA -- Belizean Prime Minister George Price now on a two-day official visit here, had lengthy meetings today with Guyana President Forbes Burnham and other senior government officials.

No details of the talks were given, but the official Guyana News Agency (GNA) said the two Caribbean Community leaders discussed plans for a Caricom summit, bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of agriculture and the respective territorial disputes of the two countries.

The agency said Mr Price met in closed door session with President Burnham and later had open talks with Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson.

Mr Price, who is on his way home from visits to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, also attended a meeting of the national assembly at which Venezuela's claim to nearly 70 percent of Guyana was discussed.

The GNA said the assembly approved -- with opposition support -- a motion rejecting the claim.

The motion also approved the establishment of a parliamentary committee on the territorial integrity of Guyana, directed at ensuring that no determination of the claim should be made without the approval of the assembly, the GNA said.

Mr Price tonight attends a reception here hosted by President Burnham and will leave for home tomorrow after holding a news conference.

PERU

MINISTER DENIES PACT WITH ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA

PY082233 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1815 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 7 Jul (TELAM) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has categorically and officially denied rumors originating in Chile about a secret pact entered into by Argentina, Peru and Bolivia during the Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic and which, according to rumors, is aimed against Chile.

Arias Stella said Peru had not engaged in acts of that nature, which are not in keeping with either its pacifist tradition or its foreign policy, which observes treaties in force, UN rules and the inter-American juridical system.

The rumors were prompted by the all-out support given by the Peruvian Government to Argentina during the conflict.

Arias Stella also commented on a proposal made by Deputy Andres Townsend Ezcurra, of a dissident faction of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, to form a community of Latin American nations which would exclude the United States. Arias Stella said that Peru favors an in-depth study of the system and has been conducting a study itself. He added: At the appropriate time a comparison will be made with the conclusions made by other foreign ministries in order to strengthen, to invigorate and to improve the inter-American system.

He also said that the issue concerning the Exocet missiles which had not been shipped to Peru during the Malvinas conflict has now been solved and that France will deliver them soon.